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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM  
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
CHIEF  
SCHOOL MEDICAL  
OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR  
1946





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# ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1946.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman F. C. Wofinden).

Alderman S. HALL, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman).

Alderman F. HARPER, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman G. A. BARKER.	Councillor Mrs. M. H. MOORHOUSE,
Alderman A. BUXTON, J.P.	J.P.
Alderman G. E. CAINE, J.P.	Councillor W. J. OWEN.
Alderman E. CRUIKSHANKS, J.P.	Councillor A. R. SHAYLER.
Alderman J. DICKINSON, J.P.	Councillor M. W. YOUNG.
Alderman H. LAKE, J.P.	Mr. T. W. EDWARDS, J.P.
Councillor W. G. DENHAM.	Mrs. F. M. KNIGHT, M.B.E., J.P.
Councillor J. H. DICKINSON, J.P.	Mrs. M. A. MacLAGAN.
Councillor F. DUKE.	Rt. Rev. G. V. GERARD, C.B.E., M.C.,
Councillor Mrs. F. L. GREEN, J.P.	M.A.
Councillor D. J. S. MEADOWS.	Rev. W. BUDD, M.A.
	Rt. Rev. H. HAMMOND, V.F.

Director of Education:

J. A. MAIR, C.B.E.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,610
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,255
Primary and Voluntary Schools:—										
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Average number on rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,097
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,985
Secondary Modern Schools:—										
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Average number on rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,931
Rotherham Grammar School (Boys)—average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
County Grammar School for Girls—average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618

## STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer:  
WILLIAM BARR, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior School Medical Officer:  
N. M. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Acting Senior School Medical Officer:  
R. C. WOFINDEN, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A. (to 4.9.46).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:  
J. URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. MARY D. BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.  
R. C. WOFINDEN, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A. (from 5.9.46 to 31.12.46)  
A. C. LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B. (to 8.11.46).

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time): W. M. MUIRHEAD, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time): H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch. B.

Aural Surgeon (part-time): H. M. PETTY, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

School Dental Surgeon: H. R. HEALD, L.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Surgeons:  
F. S. DODD, L.D.S. (to 2.3.46). DOROTHY M. BATEMAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.  
G. W. LOWE, L.D.S. (from 28.10.46).

Lay Administrative Officer (Department of Health): G. E. WESTBY.

Superintendent Health Visitor: Miss J. BARRACLOUGH.

Physiotherapist: Miss A. C. HAMPTON, C.S.M.M.G., M.G.

### School Nurses:

Miss C. H. CROFTON.  
Mrs. N. LLOYD.  
Miss E. M. BORMAN.  
Mrs. E. RANDS.

Miss G. K. CAVE.  
Mrs. M. A. FROST (to 2.3.46).  
Miss N. EASTON.  
Miss E. BATES (from 1.3.46)

### Clerical Staff:

Miss W. M. COOPER (Senior Clerk).  
Mrs. C. WEIGH (to 17.4.46).  
Mr. J. D. JOHNSTON.  
Miss B. MEASURES.

Miss P. FLYNN.  
Miss D. HIBBERD.  
Miss D. WATSON (from 22.7.46)

### Dental Attendants:

Miss N. MALLEN.  
Mrs. D. DOUGLAS.

Mrs. D. ROBERTS (nee Cutts, to 9.11.46)  
Miss D. WHITTAKER (from 25.11.46).

### Cleansing Attendants:

Miss A. MAGEE.

Mr. H. BUTTERELL.

Speech Therapist:  
ONE VACANCY.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
ROTHERHAM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the annual report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1946.

The temporary wartime use of the Coleridge Road Nursery School ceased in the early part of the year and as from 1st April, 1946, the Cranworth Road Clinic was again used for general clinic purposes.

During the year, the medical staff was brought up to pre-war strength by the return of doctors from H.M. Forces. One dental officer resigned on demobilisation and I am glad to say the vacancy has been filled. As soon as accommodation and equipment are available it is hoped to engage a fourth dentist.

An intensified diphtheria immunisation campaign was organised during the summer months and results were satisfactory. There is still disappointing public apathy and indifference to immunisation.

To the staff of the School Medical Service, to Mr. Mair and his staff, and to the Committee, I extend once again my thanks for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

WILLIAM BARR,

Chief School Medical Officer.

## SUMMARY OF WORK.

---

### A. Medical Officers at schools:

Routine inspections in schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,164
Special inspections in schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Re-inspections in schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,516

### B. Medical Officers at clinics:

Routine inspections of scattered homes and boarded-out children	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
Inspections at clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,414
Re-inspections at clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,193
Inspections under employment of children byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

### C. Specialists at clinics:

Special inspections at clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464
Re-inspections at clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,729

### D. Dental Officers:

Routine inspections at schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,535
Special inspections (school children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826
Special inspections (non-school cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Attendances for treatment (school children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,922
Attendances for treatment (non-school cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107

### E. School Nurses:

Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	993
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,447
Visits to homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	505
Treatment of minor ailments in clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,594
Treatment of orthopædic defects in clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,076
Treatment of aural defects in clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,101

## **I.—STAFF.**

On 4.9.46, Dr. N. M. Macdonald, Senior School Medical Officer, and on 1.3.46, Dr. J. Urquhart, Assistant School Medical Officer, returned to their former duties on being demobilised from H.M. Forces. In consequence of this, the temporary appointment of Dr. A. C. Lindsay was terminated.

Dr. R. C. Wofinden, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer, resigned on 31.12.46, on being appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Bradford.

Mr. F. S. Dodd, Assistant Dental Surgeon, resigned his appointment on release from the Army on 2.3.46, and was replaced by Mr. G. W. Lowe on 28.10.46.

Miss E. Bates commenced duty as school nurse on 1.3.46, replacing Mrs. M. A. Frost who resigned on 2.3.46.

Mrs. C. Weigh resigned her appointment on the clerical staff on 17.4.46, and was replaced by Miss D. Watson on 22.7.46. Mr. J. D. Johnston returned from H.M. Forces on 18.3.46.

Mrs. D. Roberts, dental attendant, resigned on 9.11.46, and was replaced by Miss D. Whittaker on 25.11.46.

## **II.—THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**

Provision of free specialist in-patient and out-patient treatment for children is envisaged under the Education Act, 1944, and under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Negotiations to this end are still in progress with the Rotherham Hospital and the Sheffield Hospitals.

It has been arranged that a plastic surgeon will see such cases as require his attention. Few such cases occur.

A psychiatric specialist and an educational psychologist have been engaged to commence duties in Rotherham in January, 1947, on a part-time basis. Up to the end of 1946 there were no applicants for the post of psychiatric social worker.

Approval of the Ministry of Education is being sought for the employment of a chiropodist on a sessional basis.

The ear, nose and throat, opthalmic and orthopædic specialists have continued to hold clinics as usual.

There have been no applicants for the post of speech therapist and, unfortunately, the demand for such persons will long be in excess of the supply.



The existing minor ailment and scabies clinics have been maintained as before.

### III.—EVACUATION.

There is nothing to report under this heading.

### IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and special inspections were carried on as in former years. 4,164 children were medically examined compared with 2,946 in 1945.

Special and re-inspections totalled 28,355 against 22,208 in 1945.

#### FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

##### NUTRITION.

There has been a marked increase in the number of children in the excellent group. The normal or average remains much as last year. There were fewer in the slightly subnormal class but a few more badly nourished.

The following table shows the nutritional classifications of school children at the routine examinations with the comparative figures for 1945.

No. of children examined		A (Excellent) per cent.	B (Normal) per cent.	C (Slightly sub-normal) per cent.	D (Bad) per cent.
1946	4352	6·81	83·15	9·56	0·48
1945	3142	2·7	85·8	11·5	—

##### UNCLEANLINESS.

The number of children with vermin and/or nits remains disturbingly high and shows a big increase over the previous year, 1,231 as compared with 1,016.

A poor standard of personal hygiene is the main reason for this, and the increasingly over-crowded living conditions are an important contributing factor.

21 children were cleansed during the year as compared with 35 in 1945.

There is a widespread belief that some people are more prone to lousiness than are others. There are no known grounds for this assumption and it is probably based on the fact that some persons suffer considerable discomfort from the creature's bites and even from its crawling, while other folk do not notice either the presence or the bites of the louse.

It has been proved that the louse does not show a preference for any particular individual, so that infestation, or avoidance of it, depends chiefly on personal cleanliness.

#### MINOR AILMENTS.

A total of 6,101 minor ailments were dealt with. In 1945 the figure was 5,229.

#### VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The opthalmic and minor ailments clinics cater for the above conditions. Figures are given on page 10. Vision tests were carried out on 995 ten-year-old children 64 of whom were referred for treatment and 73 were kept under observation.

#### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

Details are given on pages 12-15. Special and minor ailments clinics deal with these conditions.

#### ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Seven sessions were held in Rotherham by the orthopædic specialist. Further particulars are given on pages 10-12.

#### HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

466 children suspected of suffering from heart disease were examined. 96 were found to have rheumatism. In 1945 the figures were 268 and 32 respectively. Twelve cases suspected of having chorea were kept under observation.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Officer examined 90 children, 44 of whom were referred by the school medical officers. One had tubercular glands of the neck, another had lupus of the face, and the remaining 88 were found to be non-tuberculous.

#### OTHER CONDITIONS.

29 children, seen at routine examinations, had poor or bad clothing and the footwear of 34 afforded no protection from the weather. The figures for 1945 were 19 and 19 respectively. Lack of coupons and the poor quality of much present day footwear are partly the cause of the increase in numbers of ill-clad and ill-shod children. Most of the children concerned came from problem families however.



## V.—DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES.

A summary of the work of the school nurses is given below:—

1—Number of visits paid to schools:—							
Cleanliness inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	564
2—Number of examinations of children for cleanliness							46,447
3—Number of children found with nits and/or verminous head							1,231
4—Number of examinations of such children							5,217
5—Number of verminous children cleansed at the clinic							21
6—Number of visits paid to homes							505
7—Number of visits paid to scattered homes							275
8—Number of treatments of minor ailments at clinics							22,594
9—Number of treatments of aural cases at clinics							3,101
10—Number of treatments of orthopædic cases at clinics							7,076

## VI.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

### SKIN DISEASES.

#### SCABIES.

Scabies continues to be prevalent, 855 individuals making 1,965 attendances, compared with 737 persons and 1,629 treatments in 1945.

The appended table gives more details:—

						Cases	Attendances
Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	...	118	255
School children	...	...	...	...	...	428	1048
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	309	662
						—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	855	1965
						—	—

#### RINGWORM.

Ringworm of the scalp has increased considerably and similar findings have been reported from widely scattered areas all over the country. There were 62 cases of ringworm of the scalp and 39 cases of ringworm of the body compared with 28 and 48 respectively in 1945.

457 children have been examined by Wood's lamp for ringworm since April, 1946.

### PÆDIATRIC CLINIC.

At the pædiatric clinic, held under the Child Welfare Scheme, Dr. Naish, by special arrangement, saw twelve school children and made 49 examinations. Appropriate treatment or observation was carried out.

## OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

80 sessions were held during the year by the Ophthalmic Surgeon. The appended tables give an analysis of the work:—

	Refractions		Re-inspections	Spectacles prescribed
	Cases	Attendances		
School children .. .. .	588	1009	1129	536
Pre-school children .. .. .	67	187	270	54
Totals .. .. .	655	1196	1399	590

The conditions found at the examinations were as follow:—

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Emmetropia ... .. .	30	—
Hypermetropia ... .. .	97	9
Hypermetropic astigmatism ... .. .	171	7
Myopia ... .. .	130	5
Myopic astigmatism ... .. .	11	5
Mixed astigmatism ... .. .	50	6
Concomitant strabismus ... .. .	71	54
Nebulae ... .. .	5	1
Cataract ... .. .	7	—
Nystagmus ... .. .	4	—
Referred for squint operation ... .. .	10	—
Choroidal defects ... .. .	2	3

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

### INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

Seven sessions were held by the specialist during the year.

Details are given below:—

	Inspections	Re-inspections
School children ... .. .	35	56
Pre-school children ... .. .	20	47
Total ... .. .	55	103

One artificial limb and 1 splint were supplied during the year.

Adjustments were made to the boots of 19 children.



# TREATMENT AT KIRBYMOORSIDE HOSPITAL.

During the year 6 school children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital and 7 were discharged.

## TREATMENTS AT ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

The total number of attendances made at the clinics during the year was 7,076, the purpose for which they were made being shown below:—

Reason for attendance					School children	Pre-school children
Remedial exercises	..	..	..	..	1773	—
Massage	..	..	..	..	1178	—
Radiant heat	..	..	..	..	1184	—
Electrical treatment	..	..	..	..	2452	38
Plasters applied	..	..	..	..	4	—
Other purposes	..	..	..	..	382	65
Total	..	..	..	..	6973	103

The following table shows the nature of the deformities treated in school children and the results of treatment by remedial exercises:—

Deformity	Number treated	Result of treatment				Discontinued treatment
		Remedied	Much improved	Slightly improved	Un-changed	
Scoliosis ..	14	6	3	1	2	2
Kyphosis..	45	21	12	3	7	2
Flat foot	90	34	33	4	9	10
Torticollis	6	5	1	—	—	—
Total ..	155	66	49	8	18	14

The following table shows the nature of the defects treated in school children and the results of treatment by massage and radiant heat:—

Defect	Number treated	Result of treatment				Discontinued treatment
		Remedied	Much improved	Slightly improved	Un-changed	
Infantile paralysis	14	2	4	4	4	—
Synovitis ..	8	5	2	—	—	1
Sprains .. ..	16	12	3	—	—	1
Fractured tibia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hallux valgus ..	35	15	11	1	3	5
Myalgia .. ..	13	10	3	—	—	—
Fractured arms	1	1	—	—	—	—
Talipes .. ..	10	6	4	—	—	—
Total ..	98	52	27	5	7	7

The following cases of enuresis in school children were treated by faradism:—

Number treated	Remedied	Unchanged	Under treatment	Discontinued treatment
80	27	18	22	13

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

The work of the clinic is summarised in the following tables:—

	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Total
1—Number of new cases examined by Aural Surgeon ...	338		274		612
2—Number of cases receiving treatment on 31/12/45 who continued treatment in 1946 ... ..	160		210		370
3—Number of attendances made by cases in—					
(a) Head 1 ... ..	1054		1359		2413
(b) Head 2 ... ..	198		584		782
4—Number of Aural Surgeon's subsequent inspections—					
(a) Head 1 ... ..	1050		871		1921
(b) Head 2 ... ..	442		521		963



Particulars of the conditions found and treated at the clinics are given in the following table: —

					Ferham	Cranworth	
					House	Road	Total
Number of children who attended	...	...	...	...	498	484	982
Ear conditions—Suppurative	...	...	...	...	63	47	110
(a) Cured	...	...	...	...	27	33	60
(b) Improved	...	...	...	...	16	4	20
(c) Continuing treatment	...	...	...	...	20	10	30
Non-suppurative	...	...	...	..	194	162	356
(a) Cured	...	...	...	...	150	66	216
(b) Improved	...	...	...	...	26	20	
(c) Continuing treatment	...	...	...	...	18	76	94
Nose conditions	...	...	...	...	40	70	110
Throat conditions: —							
(a) Tonsils and adenoids advised operation	...	...	...	...	164	96	260
(b) Tonsils and adenoids removed	...	...	...	...	—	—	276
(c) Tonsils only advised operation	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
(d) Tonsils only removed	...	...	...	...	—	—	15
(e) Adenoids only advised operation	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
(f) Adenoids only removed	...	...	...	...	—	—	1
(g) Cervical adenitis	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
(h) Cervical adenitis and tonsils and adenoids re- moved	...	...	...	...	—	—	1

#### AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

The aural nurse examines the hearing of all children in school at the age of 8, years with the 4-AE. gramophone audiometer. Particulars of such examinations carried out at school are given in the following table: —

Number tested	Deaf 1st test	Number re-tested	Deaf 2nd test
915	426	426	306

All the children who were found to have more than 6 units loss on the first test were re-tested to eliminate such factors as novelty, lack of concentration and nervousness.

Of the children tested the following analysis is made:—

Group A (-3 to 6 decibels)	...	1372	Normal ears.
Group B (9 to 18 decibels)	...	226	Slightly deaf ears.
Group C (21 to 30 decibels)	...	232	Partially deaf ears.
		<hr/>	
Total		1830	
		<hr/>	

A further analysis is made of children with defective hearing in both ears:—

Group B	...	...	...	...	...	48 children.
Group C	...	...	...	...	...	124 children.

#### TREATMENT.

Children found to have defective hearing by the gramophone audiometer are examined by the aural surgeon.

The results of such examinations are shown as follows:—

						Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Children examined by aural surgeon						172	146	318
Defects:—								
Chronic rhinitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Chronic suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Acute suppurative otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Mild eustachian catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	86	75	161
Catarrhal otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	24	11	35
Wax	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	38
Foreign bodies	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	40
Referred for removal of tonsils only	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Referred for removal of adenoids only	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Nerve deafness	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Referred for inferior hyperturbinectomy	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Referred for intra-nasal antrotomy	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
No diagnosis	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15

These defects were treated and the children who were found to be deaf were re-examined for hearing loss.

The following table shows the results of treatment of the children found to be deaf:—

Number of children re-tested with gramophone audiometer after treatment	216
Number of children cured of deafness by treatment	110
Number of children with improved hearing after treatment	86
Number of children showing no improvement and continuing treatment	20



## IONISATION.

	Ears
Number of children referred for ionisation ... ..	7
Number of ears dry after ionisation ... ..	7

## OPERATIVE WORK OF THE AURAL SURGEON.

The number of children receiving operative treatment during the year and the operations performed were as follow:—

Number operated upon ... ..	328
-----------------------------	-----

Operations performed:—

(a) Tonsils and adenoids removed ... ..	276
(b) Tonsils only removed ... ..	15
(c) Adenoids only removed ... ..	1
(d) Sub-mucus resections ... ..	7
(e) Inferior hyperturbinectomy ... ..	1
(f) Intra-nasal antrotomy ... ..	1
(g) Dissection of tonsils and adenoids ... ..	5
(h) Dissection of tonsils ... ..	13
(i) Dissection of tonsil remains ... ..	2
(j) Aural polypus removed ... ..	3
(k) Dissection of tonsils and laryngoscopy ... ..	1
(l) Exploration of antra ... ..	1
(m) Exploration of antra and removal of nasal polypus ... ..	1
(n) Removal of tonsils and adenoids and cervical adenitis ... ..	1

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

During 1946, Rotherham children continued to be dealt with by the Sheffield Child Guidance Clinic. Owing to shortage, it was found impossible to continue sending staff to Rotherham after June, 1946. For the rest of the year, only such cases as would travel to Sheffield were seen.

The report from the Sheffield Child Guidance Clinic is given below. As stated earlier, now that a part-time educational psychologist and a part-time psychiatrist have been appointed in Rotherham, it is hoped to begin regular and frequent sessions at Ferham House from January, 1947.

Report from the Sheffield Child Guidance Clinic on Rotherham Branch Clinic, 1946:—

During 1946, twenty-three children were referred, five girls and eighteen boys. The persons referring the children gave reasons which placed them in the following

categories:—nervous disorders 2; habit disorders 1; behaviour disorders 5; intellectual difficulties 15.

Thirty cases were closed during the year, the reasons for closure being as follows:

Parents unco-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to other treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Consultation only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closed after supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								30
								—

That a larger proportion than usual is shown as “transferred to other treatment” is due to the fact that the Rotherham Authority was on the point of starting its own psychological service at the end of the year and all the remaining cases but one were handed over to the Authority to be dealt with by its own officers.

The regrettable situation that had existed for the last six months and the admittedly inadequate service prior to that, thus appears at the end of 1946, to be on the point of radical improvement and the staff of the Sheffield Child Guidance Clinic offers its best wishes for the success of the new service.

The following figures also refer to the cases opened and closed during the year:—

By whom referred:

Head teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
School medical officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								—
								23
								—

Age range on reference:

6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years
7	10	—	3	2	—	—	—	1

Intelligence quotient range of closed cases:

Below 65	66—70	71—75	76—80	81—85	86—90	91—95	96—100	101—105	106—110	111—115	116—120	Not tested
3	1	1	1	4	4	5	2	4	2	—	2	1



## DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. Heald, the School Dental Surgeon, reports on the work of the dental clinic:—

It was expected that, on his demobilisation from the Royal Army Dental Corps in February, 1946, Mr. Dodd would return to the dental staff. Indeed, such was his expressed intention in January, but a dental vacancy occurred in a dental practice near his home and he elected to take this over and resign his post in Rotherham. Eventually in late October Mr. G. W. Lowe was appointed, so that the dental officers now employed are again up to the strength of the years 1938-42, and less treatment will now be left undone.

Nearly 1,000 additional attendances were made for treatment during the year compared with 1945, and 233 more individuals were treated. The actual details of treatment can be seen in the appended tables, and a comparative one of children who were inspected in school and those attending schools not inspected by a dentist is given below. This again shows the stimulus given to obtain treatment by such routine inspections, and it should be remembered that the schools inspected in 1946, with an acceptance rate of 67 per cent., were those missed in 1945, during which year the percentage acceptance of treatment was only 17.4.

	1946	1945	1944
Number of school children inspected ... ..	3535	4297	3305
Number referred for treatment ... ..	1973	2497	2068
Number accepting treatment ... ..	1322	1696	1545
Percentage acceptance ... ..	67.0	67.9	74.7
Number of children in schools not inspected ...	6818	7342	6847
Number of such children attending for and receiving treatment ... ..	1826	1272	1047
Percentage acceptance ... ..	26.8	17.4	19.2

Many children are now sent appointments every six months to attend the clinic, such appointments being over and above the number usually treated each session, and in this way many cases of irregular teeth are kept under observation, and by judicious extraction, *at the right age*, much trouble in later life can be avoided and also decay can be detected and treated in the early stages. During 1946, the dentists' time was spent, for school children, at the ratio of 33 treatment sessions to one inspection session and it might well be that, with an extension of the method mentioned above, the time spent on inspection could be further reduced. A visit to a clinic for inspection impresses on both child and parent (who hardly ever attends a school inspection) the value of dental care much more than the usual "ten minutes out of class to have his teeth

looked at.” Some measure of the success of this scheme can be noticed from the fact that in 1944, 1,047 children attended from non-inspected schools (19.2 per cent.), whereas in 1946, 1,826 children attended from such schools (26.8 per cent.). It can be assumed that not all this increase in attendance is due to the driving power of toothache!

The increased holiday periods of the primary and secondary modern schools give correspondingly less time for the carrying out of routine inspections in schools, but under the regular inspection at the clinics scheme, there are always some patients found to require attention at school holiday times and thus a steady amount of dental work is performed regardless of the schools being open or not. Probably the most appreciative patients are those who attend on Saturday mornings or during school holidays, although it must be said that a very small number of appointments are not kept at any time.

Nearly 500 more permanent teeth were filled in 1946 than the previous year, while the number of teeth extracted remained practically the same. It should be noted that many *sound* permanent teeth are extracted for regulation purposes—this including the extraction, if at the correct age, of opposing six-year-old molars and of premolars to allow canines to erupt in alignment with the other teeth.

An increasing number of children require, or, at least, attend for orthodontic treatment, and apart from those treated solely by extractions, over a hundred children had plates supplied during the year. These are made by the dentists in between seeing patients and largely outside official hours, while one of the dental attendants has become very proficient in the processing and finishing of the plates. With the prospect of a fourth dentist being appointed and an increase in the amount of work undertaken for the public health patients in the supplying of dentures, at present carried out by a “mechanic to the profession,” the time is rapidly approaching when it may be advisable to appoint a dental mechanic to the staff.

Seventy-nine patients were referred to the X-ray department at the Municipal General Hospital during the year and the co-operation of the staff there is very much appreciated.

It will have been noted elsewhere that the clinics are again at Cranworth Road after their wartime sojourn at Coleridge Road.



The particulars of the cases treated at the several clinics are given in the following table:—

Clinic	Total attendances	No. of individ's treated	Extractions		Fillings		Anaesthetics		Other operations
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Local	General	
Cranworth Rd. 1	4041	1883	1293	2639	1064	63	130	1869	1433
Cranworth Rd. 2	156	15	9	10	115	1	5	9	81
Ferham House	3387	1592	1780	2082	759	39	100	1608	1255
Thorpe Hesley	249	49	2	3	59	14	6	—	202
Greasbrough ..	155	10	1	2	55	10	3	—	131
Oakw'd Hall San	41	14	64	—	—	—	14	4	21
Total 1946	8029	3563	3149	4736	2052	127	258	3490	3123
Total 1945 ..	7042	3330	2989	4790	1561	75	219	3476	2454

The following table gives the details of dental treatment of school children, maternity, child welfare and tuberculous patients during 1946:—

Group	Total attendances	No. of individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings		Anaesthetics		Other operations	No. of patients supplied with dentures
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Local	General		
School children	6922	3148	1524	4514	1987	104	196	2999	2607	—
Tuberculosis ..	57	19	70	1	6	—	18	4	34	4
Maternity ..	881	271	1555	2	59	—	37	358	463	56
Child welfare	169	125	—	219	—	23	7	129	19	—
Total 1946	8029	3563	3149	4736	2052	127	258	3490	3123	60
Total 1945 ..	7042	3330	2989	4790	1561	75	219	3476	2454	77

# CLINIC SUMMARY.

The following table summarises the work done at the several school clinics during the year :—

Work undertaken	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greasbrough		Totals					
	Cases	Attend-ances	Cases	Attend-ances	Cases	Attend-ances	Cases	Attend-ances	School cases		Non-school cases			
									Cases	Attend-ances	Cases	Attend-ances		
Minor ailment and general ..	2392	11091	2350	12162	133	377	486	692	5041	22797	320	1525	5361	24322
Orthopædic ..	51	1121	337	5955	—	—	—	—	329	6973	59	103	388	7076
Refractions ..	302	1226	353	1369	—	—	—	—	588	2138	67	457	655	2595
Aural ..	538	2961	484	2952	—	—	—	—	817	5150	205	763	1022	5913
Dental ..	1606	3428	1898	4197	49	249	10	155	3148	6922	415	1107	3563	8029
Scabies ..	855	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	1048	427	917	855	1965
Pædiatric ..	—	—	20	67	—	—	—	—	12	49	8	18	20	67
Total ..	5744	21792	5442	26702	182	626	496	847	10363	45077	1501	4890	11864	49967



## VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNISATION.

The appended table gives the numbers of the common infectious diseases in children of school age and shows the quarterly distribution of the cases. The totals for all ages are also given.

Disease	Cases occurring in				Total 1946	Total 1945	Total all ages 1946
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter			
Scarlet fever ..	23	15	20	20	78	178	128
Diphtheria .. ..	5	12	1	3	21	11	33
Typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia ..	2	3	3	2	10	8	79
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	2	—	2	1	29
Dysentery ... ..	5	—	—	1	6	1	22
Whooping cough ..	31	10	2	9	52	87	222
Measles .. ..	—	1	41	66	108	517	260

There has been a sharp fall in the incidence of scarlet fever in school children, 78 compared with 178 in both 1945 and 1944.

There has been a rise in the number of cases of diphtheria, most marked in the second quarter. 21 cases, the same as in 1944, were notified, compared with 11 in 1945. Of the 21 cases, 6 had been immunised during 1941 and 1942, and one in 1943. None of the seven had been given a stimulating or third dose. No child died of diphtheria during the year.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

There was a marked falling-off in numbers of children attending for immunisation during the first half of the year. In the summer and autumn, a campaign was organised to try to overcome public apathy and indifference. Whether or not these ends were attained is doubtful, but more children were immunised, which was the main object of the campaign.

A mobile immunising unit was sent into the areas with a poor record in immunisation and to all schools in the town. The results showed that a regrettably large number of parents cannot be bothered going to the readily accessible clinics nor to their private doctors.

As long as they themselves are not put to any trouble whatsoever, then such parents do not object to their children being immunised.

It is doubtful if press posters and notice board displays have any effect on the ignorant and disinterested parents. Individual verbal advice by medical officers, school nurses, health visitors and teachers, is by far the most successful form of propaganda.

The following figures show the numbers of school children dealt with in Rotherham in each year since, and including, 1940 when diphtheria immunisation was first made widely available in the town. The majority of those immunised in 1946 were done in schools:—

1940	...	...	...	...	...	485
1941	...	...	...	...	...	2289
1942	...	...	...	...	...	2595
1943	...	...	...	...	...	1255
1944	...	...	...	...	...	227
1945	...	...	...	...	...	138
1946	...	...	...	...	...	1215

70.2 per cent. of children at school at the end of 1946 had been immunised against diphtheria.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Immunisation against whooping cough is gaining favour in this country and large scale field work is being carried on in several populous centres, but results will not be available for some time.

As far as can be gathered from general practitioners who practise immunisation against whooping cough, the results are encouraging both in preventing the disease and modifying attacks.

From 1941 to 1946 small numbers of children were immunised by school medical officers against whooping cough. A recent enquiry has shown that of the 52 inoculated, 4 subsequently developed whooping cough. It is likely that the majority of the children were contacts, as whooping cough is more or less endemic in this area and there were 222 cases at all ages this year and 303 in 1945. Six are known to have been close family contacts but did not develop whooping cough. Though the numbers involved are far too small to prove or disprove anything, the results do appear to encourage further and wider investigation.

#### VIII.—NURSERY CLASSES.

No new nursery classes were opened during the year. Particulars of visits, medical inspection and findings are given below.

Number of visits paid to nursery classes:

(a) Routine daily visits	...	...	...	...	...	83
(b) Weighing sessions	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Attendance at medical inspection	...	...	...	...	...	8



Number of examinations of children:

	Boys	Girls
(a) Routine ... ..	1536	1425
(b) Weighing ... ..	95	109
(c) Medical examinations by School Medical Officer ... ..	80	74
Number of children referred to minor ailment clinic	23	8
Number of children immunised on school premises ...	15	
Number of examinations for cleanliness ... ..	1536	1425
Number of new children found with verminous head	4	6
Number of examinations of children with verminous head ... ..	16	259
Number of children for whom iron tablets were prescribed by the medical officer ... ..	10	
Number of home visits by the nursery class nurse ...	15	

#### IX.—SPEECH DEFECTS.

The need for a speech therapist is urgent. There have been no applicants for the post, nor are there likely to be while the demand continues to be so far in excess of the trained personnel available.

#### X.—SCHOOL MEALS.

Miss Taylor, organiser of school meals, has provided the following information.

“The table gives details of the number of dinners served during the year January 1st to December 31st, 1946.

	Number of Meals		
	Seniors and Juniors	Infants	Nursery
Spring term	126,740	34,825	9,321
Summer term	156,978	52,545	12,031
Autumn term	193,453	50,870	14,179
Total	477,171	138,240	35,531

Grand Total 650,942. Average Number per day 3,238.

School meals are increasing in number and have now become an integral part of school life and organisation.

But it is with a sense of frustration and futility we plod along. Pressure at our one cooking centre is very great—this does determine the type of meal prepared, which

tends to be very monotonous. Nevertheless, the standard and quality of the meal remains good. Not until the building of planned kitchens and dining halls materialises, and the pressure of the container meals is relieved, can we hope to attain a desired standard."

### **XI.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS.**

It is hoped that the new open-air school will be opened in 1947. This school is intended primarily to cater for the delicate child. It has been proposed by some that a class for partially sighted children should also be held in this school.

It is a cause of great concern that there appears to be no available accommodation in residential special schools for children who are educationally subnormal, maladjusted or suffering from speech defects. Vacancies in residential schools for delicate and epileptic children are also few and far between.

The lack of special accommodation is commonly blamed for the frequency with which the maladjusted or educationally subnormal child lands in the police court.

### **XII.—SCHOOL PREMISES.**

Overcrowding of classrooms is becoming an increasing problem. While it is recognised that it is not easy to carry out alterations and repairs nowadays, it is felt, here and there, minor improvements could be made which would add to the comfort and convenience of staff and pupils.

Although some of the existing schools will be occupied for only another five, ten or fifteen years, it is considered that conditions should be made as satisfactory as can be in the meantime.

### **XIII.—SCATTERED HOME AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.**

#### **SCATTERED HOME CHILDREN.**

In December, 1946, "Oakwood Grange" was opened and it is an admirable home for the children now in residence. They are the girls who were formally at "Easthill," Doncaster Road, and the toddlers who were at Westgate Home.

The girls at "Oak Lea," Clough Road, moved into "Easthill," and the "Lindum House" boys transferred to "Oak Lea." "Lindum House" is no longer used as a Home.

All children admitted to the Homes go first to Westgate. There they are seen by one of the school medical officers and arrangements are made for any treatment thought necessary. From Westgate, the children go to whichever Home is felt to be the most suitable.



It is hoped that a telephone will be installed shortly in each of the Homes.

The general health of the children continues to be satisfactory.

Quarterly medical inspections were carried out as usual during the year. 170 children were seen and 483 examinations made. 136 visits were made to the Homes by the medical officer.

Eleven children suffering from various complaints were admitted to the Municipal General Hospital during the year and one mentally defective boy who was admitted to the hospital in 1943 is still in.

One child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from rubella.

One child, admitted to the Oakwood Hall Sanatorium with tubercular hip in 1945, is still in the hospital.

#### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Eighteen boarded-out children were seen and 57 medical examinations were made.

Eight new defects were found and treatment given accordingly.

Three children were admitted to the Municipal General Hospital, one for removal of tonsils and adenoids, one with pleurisy and one with what appeared to be epileptiform attacks.

### XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

#### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS' ACT.

Nine boys and three girls were examined during the year, prior to their going to remand home or approved school.

In last year's report, a plea was made that longer notice be given medical officers of cases referred to the Juvenile Court.

It still happens, more often than not, that the doctor's first intimation of a child being in trouble is that child's appearance before him for examination regarding his fitness to be sent to a remand home.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

During the year, 82 boys and 4 girls were granted certificates of fitness for employment. The figures in 1945 were 53 and 1 respectively. Two boys were examined and found to be unsuitable for employment.

22 girls and one boy were granted certificates of fitness to take part in stage entertainments compared with 15 girls in 1945.

## XV.—REPORT OF THE ORGANISERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Organisers of Physical Education, Mr. Jas. Longstaff and Miss A. R. Caughey (resigned 31.8.46), submit the following report for 1946:—

### A—PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Children in all schools have instruction in physical education and playground games. Where suitable facilities exist, they also have field games and dancing. In view of the limited and often inadequate accommodation available for physical training, games and dancing, the standard of work is satisfactory. The improvement in boys schools is perceptible and is due to the return of men teachers from the Forces.

Gymnastic kit and plimsolls have been provided for secondary modern schools and those primary schools fortunate enough to have halls. The Authority has power to extend these provisions and such extension as necessary.

### B—ORGANISED GAMES AND ATHLETICS.

Good use is made of all available spaces which are suitable. Many well-sited spaces classed as playing areas are unserviceable. At the moment no school in Rotherham, with the possible exceptions of Badsley Moor Lane and the County Grammar School for Girls, has access to adequate playing fields. The development plan includes consideration of this need in connection with new schools. The need of other schools is equally important and it is suggested that co-operation with the Parks Committee and the Transport Committee may provide a temporary solution; the most satisfactory solution will be for the Education Committee to own and staff its own playing fields.

### C—SWIMMING.

The Main Street Baths are used to capacity during school hours. It becomes more and more necessary to limit swimming instruction to secondary modern and senior primary schools.

Summary of 1946 awards:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Swimming Certificates ... ..	792	631	1423
Royal Life-saving Society Awards ... ..	101	94	195
Free Passes ... ..	86	68	154
Medallion of Merit (R.S.A.A.) ... ..	5	1	6

### D—BRINSWORTH STREET GYMNASIUM.

This was again used to capacity during the evenings by the Boys' Brigade, Sea Cadet Corps, Leaders Courses and Badminton Clubs, and during the day by the College of Technology, St. Bede's and Thornhill.



## E—COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCHOOL OF ART.

There has been a distinct improvement in physical training, organised games and swimming, due to the appointment of suitable staff. The use of the Boys' Club premises has been most helpful. Playing-field accommodation at Oakwood is good; changing and lavatory facilities cannot be considered satisfactory, especially in view of the inter-college cricket and football matches—similar hockey matches are desirable for the girls, but cannot be entertained.

## F—SCHOOL JOURNEYS AND CAMPS.

Camp Grants for 1946—£62. Ferham boys at Lake District Guest House. Whitley Bridge Agricultural Camp attended by scholars from South Grove Secondary Modern School, was reported successful.

The provision of camp or camp schools has been approved in principle by the Committee and will become an accomplished fact when premises are available.

School journeys have been more prominent during 1946 and are admirably conducted. They include several into Derbyshire and Ladybower and Dam, Conisborough and Sprotborough, Roche Abbey, Southwall Minster and Dukeries, York, Lincoln and Leeds.

## G—PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS.

Evening Institute physical training, dancing and "keep-fit" classes were arranged to meet all demands.

Instructors were appointed to Boys' Welfare Club, 3rd Boys' Brigade and Sea Cadet Corps.

## H—LOCAL YOUTH COMMITTEE.

Several grants-in-aid were made to enable potential leaders of physical recreation to attend vacation courses. Local courses were held during two terms by the C.C.P.R. in co-operation with this Authority; one in swimming was particularly successful, several teachers and others gaining the A.S.A. Elementary Teachers' Certificate.

A training course for men was held in Rotherham for the Festival of Youth at Wembley in July. Four Rotherham men were selected for the team representing South Yorkshire and took part in the mass demonstration of physical training.

All affiliated clubs which submitted requisitions received buying permits covering their requirements. Fortunately these limitations are being withdrawn.

We are indebted to Works Clubs for the loan of their sports grounds, particularly to Beatson Clarks. Facilities still fall short of demand, but Herringthorpe Playing Fields will be available in 1947.

At the Athletic Sports held at the County Grammar School for Girls in July, 11 Youths' and 8 Girls' organisations took part.

Result:—

Junior Youths—Spurley Hey Youth Club.

Senior Youths—Y.M.C.A.

Junior Girls—Kimberworth Youth Club.

Senior Girls—Sea Rangers.

We regret no trophies are available for these events, particularly in view of the fact that prizes are not awarded.

Swimming events for youth clubs were included in the Rotherham A.S.A. Gala. The result was a tie between Spurley Hey Boys' Youth Club and the Sea Cadet Corps, who each hold the "Lund" Cup for six months.

#### I—ROTHERHAM SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The R.S.A.A. has now resumed its excellent work in all branches of physical activities out of school hours on pre-war scale.

Summary of results:—

- ATHLETICS Juniors—Ferham Boys; Alma Road Girls.  
Seniors—Kimberworth Boys; Kimberworth Girls.  
Yorkshire—1st Long Jump; 2nd 440 Relay and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile; 3rd Long Jump and 220.  
English—1st Long Jump—Kenneth Walls, 19ft.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
- SWIMMING Juniors—Wellgate Boys; St. Ann's Road Girls.  
Seniors—Spurley Hey Boys; Spurley Hey Girls.  
Yorkshire—For the first time a Junior Association, i.e., one with school population of less than 15,000, won both the Junior Association "Charlesworth" Trophy and also the "Bradford" Trophy for the highest aggregate. The boys also won the Sheffield Telegraph Shield and Cup for Breast Stroke Team and Free Style Team respectively.  
The boys also won 100yds. Free Style—D. Tasker (S.H.).  
66 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds. Breast—P. A. Caine (S.H.).  
66 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds. Back—K. Casey (S.G.).  
The girls were 2nd and the boys 3rd in several events. A very noteworthy performance.
- FOOTBALL Juniors—9 entrants—"Saul" Cup—Doncaster Road.  
Seniors—4 entrants—"Parkin" Cup—Rawmarsh.  
Yorkshire—"Wylie" Shield won by Rotherham boys who defeated Dearne Valley, Barnsley, Bradford and Doncaster. For—31; against—5.



CRICKET "Hedley Verity" Cup won by South Grove for 2nd year in succession.  
 ROUNDERS Juniors—"Aizlewood" Cup was won by Meadowhall Road.  
 Seniors—"Kelly" Cup was won by Rawmarsh.

In conclusion we would report that the services of the Organisers of Physical Education have been available to all sections of the community. We would also like to thank the Committee, Mr. Mair and his staff, and the teachers, for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

#### A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1299
Second age group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1267
Third age group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1234
Other routine inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4352

#### B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections and re-inspections ... 28,355

TABLE II.

### CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number of pupils inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
4352	296	6·81	3619	83·15	416	9·56	21	0·48

TABLE III.

## GROUP I—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (excluding uncleanness).

Total number of defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's scheme	...	...	6101
--	-----	-----	------

## GROUP II—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (under the Authority's Scheme).

Errors of refraction (including squint)	...	...	588
Other defect or disease (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	...	...	4
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	...	...	536
(b) Obtained	...	...	556

## GROUP III—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT (under the Authority's Scheme).

Received operative treatment	...	...	328
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	166
Total number treated	...	...	494

TABLE IV.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the dentist							
(a) Routine age groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	3535
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1826
(c) Total (Routines and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5361
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3799
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3148
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	6922
(5) Half-days devoted to:—							
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	837
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	862



(6) Fillings: —									
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1987
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
									<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2091
									<hr/>
(7) Extractions: —									
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1524
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4514
									<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6038
									<hr/>
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions								...	2999
(9) Other operations: —									
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2607
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
									<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2607
									<hr/>

TABLE V.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,447
(2) Number of individual pupils found unclean									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231













